

DEKOR AND AGENTS[illegible]

body—their strength. In this case it fails, and the system abandons the liver to the external cause. The liver is then left without strength to repel the hepatic effort against it for the recovery of the system. The liver is then exposed to the attack of the disease. The fits or paroxysms of FEVER and AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote, **AYER'S AGUE CURE**, which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. It is more, or rather does what is of more service to the system, than any other medicine. It seasons the blood, so that subjects of the disease are not exposed to the attack of it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures the disease, but prevents the great variety of affections which are induced by this malarious poison.

Fever, Chills Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Numbness, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

become habit to do this their office of the organs segregated. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may not accomplish the same end, and often life is not long enough, or, if sacrificed in the attempt, while this *Ayer's Cherry* does it at once, and with safety. It is a safe remedy to believe that this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other remedy now discovered, and it has still another, or important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has no other so useful such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to point out the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. It has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best, it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
 FOR CATHARTIC PURPOSES.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPENSIA ;
 FOR JAUNDICE ;
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 FOR HEADACHE ;
 FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY ;
 FOR A FOUL STOMACH ;
 FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS ;
 FOR THE PILES ;
 FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA ;
 FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS ;

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TESTES, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOIT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take

then pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Surgeons, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above corn-plants, and the treatment that should be followed for their

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McINN, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. DUFFY, Newbern; S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 4th, 1860 102-lawcow-19-cowly

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THE
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By one who has suffered from the above cause, and from misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. Single copies sent (post-free) on the receipt of a stamped envelope, bearing the address of the applicant.

Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, ESQ.,

Dec. 15th. 1859. Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 16-3m

Deaths of English Kings and Queens.
William the Conqueror died from enormous fat, from drink and from the violence of his passions.
William Rufus died the death of the poor stag; he hunted Henry the First died of gluttony.
Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children.

John died, nobody knows how, but it is said of chagrin which is another term for a dose of hellbore.

Henry the Third is said to have died a natural death.

Edward the First is likewise said to have died of a natural sickness—a sickness which would puzzle all the colleges of physicians.

Edward the Second was murdered most barbarously and indecently by ruffians employed by his own mother and parliament.

Edward the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second of starvation, the very reverse of George the Fourth.

Henry the Fourth is said to have died of fits caused by "uneasiness," and uneasiness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint.

Henry the Fifth is said to have died of a painful affliction prematurely! This is a courtly phrase for getting rid of King.

Henry the Sixth died in prison, by means then known only to heaven.

Edward the Fifth was strangled in the Tower by his uncle Richard the Third.

Richard the Third was killed in battle.
Henry the Seventh "wasted away," as a miser ought to do.
Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles, fat and forty.
I suspect the Sixth died of decline.
Queen Mary is said to have died of a "broken heart,"
whereas she died from a surfeit, from eating too much of
black pudding.
Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy from
having sacrificed Essex to his enemies.
James the First died of drinking and the effects of name-
less habits.

Charles the First died on the scaffold.
Charles the Second died suddenly, it is said, of apoplexy.
William the third died of consumptive habits of body, and
from the stumbling of his horse.
Queen Anne died from her attachment to "strong water,
or in other words drunkenness, which her physician politi-
cally called the dropsey.
George the First died of drunkenness which his physician
politely called an apoplectic fit.
George the Second died of a rupture of the heart, which
was the result of his excessive drinking and dissipation of life.

George the Third died as he lived—a madman. Through life he was at least a consistent monarch.

George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness.

FLIGHT OF A BOSTON WITNESS.—*Boston, Jan. 25.*
—An U. S. official yesterday waited upon Mr. Sanborn at Concord, with a summons to appear before the Senate Committee in Washington. Sanborn refused the witness fee, and before other measures were taken, he

disappeared. He is supposed to have gone to Europe.
